



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

## McClellan and Maryland.

We take the following article on McClellan from the New York News—Ben. Wood's paper—of the 20th ult. It is worth preserving for use during the campaign. What say our "arbitrary arrest" men to this dose? Can they swallow it, and yet go about bawling against "Lincoln and his arbitrary arrests?"

To the Editor of the New York News:

Sir: I see in your columns a report of the proceedings of a large McClellan meeting, held on the 10th, in Union Square in your city. In the preamble to the resolutions there adopted, I find the following language, of denunciation applied to Mr. Lincoln, viz:

"The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and under the specious plea of military necessity he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus, where rebellion does not exist, etc."

I further find it set forth, in the same preamble, that a President is wanting, in Mr. Lincoln's stead, "who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders," and I see that one of the resolutions points out Gen. McClellan, as the person, above all others, best fitted for this glorious task, and as overflowing with all the qualities "which will insure an administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to 'the civilization of the age,' etc., etc.

In a pamphlet, the contents of which were published last summer, first in the Herald and afterward throughout the country generally, and which purports to give a good deal of the secret correspondence connected with the action of the Government in Maryland in 1861, I find the following letters.—Their authenticity has never been denied, to my knowledge. They appear to have been filed away by Gen. Banks, and the headings prefixed to them, are stated to be copies of the original indorsements. I give them in their order:

NO. 1.

*Letter from R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff.*  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Washington, September 12, 1861.

*Major General N. P. BANKS, Commanding near Darneystown Md.*

GENERAL.—Inclosed I have the honor to send you an order regarding the Legislature of Maryland. Will you do me the favor to acknowledge its receipt by the bearer?

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
R. B. MARCY,  
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The order referred to in the above is the following:

NO. 2.

*Legislative Matters.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
WASHINGTON, September 12, 1861.

*Confidential.*

*Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.*

GENERAL.—After full consideration with the President, Secretaries of State, War, etc., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arrange with General Dix and Governor Seward the modus operandi. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th, please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important day.

If it is successfully carried out it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard,

I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,  
GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The "operation proposed for the 17th" was the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature by Military force, and their transmission to Northern prisons, to be confined, at the pleasure of the President, beyond the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals having cognizance of any charges against them. The spirit in which Gen. McClellan performed his part of the "operation" referred to, will be seen by the tenor of the following telegram:

NO. 3.

*Maj. Gen. McClellan, concerning Prisoners for Steamer at Annapolis. Answered 2 A. M., 20th Sept.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,  
RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1861.

[From Washington.]

the rights of States, and individuals, which the "specious plea of military necessity" has been set up to justify. Gen. McClellan's share in them was not merely the obedience of a subordinate—if that could be any excuse—but it was deliberately borne, after a "full consultation," in which he took part. If he now can be the champion elect of all the liberties which he then assailed, I cannot see, for one, why Mr. Lincoln has not a better right to the same championship. I am aware of nothing that has prevented Gen. McClellan from keeping pace with the Government, and aiding it in the subsequent similar "operation" which the McClellan meeting, and the Democratic party now denounce, except the simple fact, that Mr. Lincoln has removed him from the position which would have given him the opportunity.

I am as far, Mr. Editor, from being a supporter of the Administration as you are—a great further, certainly, than Gen. McClellan has been. If, however, I am to support the authors of such transactions as I have been describing, I prefer going at once to the fountain head. If one can do in good by his vote, it is at least a comfort to know that he has not been humbugged himself, and has not assisted in deceiving others.

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT.

Baltimore, August 12, 1864.

## The "Nasby Papers."

The growing popularity of the quaint and pointed epistles of Rev. P. V. Nasby, has induced C. O. Perrine & Co., the well known publishers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to make arrangements for their publication in a more durable form than is afforded by newspapers.

The work is now ready. It must prove immensely successful. Agents and dealers, or others who think of engaging in the sale of them, will find something to their interest by calling at our office.

The following is his description of a recent class meeting at his church, and the views of the members thereof on the negro masses:

CHURCH UV THE NOO DISPENSASHEN,  
Gooley 30, 1864.

Our class meetings hav been sunwhat neglectid uv lait. Sumbow it is in our church it is in the heterodox—we air hot and cold alterity. Last Sunday we hed a preshus

Bro. Siples speak. He confess that he was a week mortel. He hed his ups and downs, bad! It waz ruff on him. Wenever Grant and Sherman hed a success his faith failed him and sumtimes he hed difficulty in comin' in time even wen Lee whipt Grant. But he hed recently paid \$2 per gallon for whisky, and that stird him. Wit wan hand upon his 2 often empty jug, and ther point to heaven he hed sworn eternal hostility to them ez had razed these prices, which is abishists. If convenient he askt the breth ring to pray for him.

Bro. Hopp riz. He hed his ups and downs also—rayther more downs than ups. His sole wuz full wen Forrest killed the niggers, but alas! woe wuz on him wen Sherman flax em at Atlanta. Now the skize is brite. Lee holds out buly, and tother day 4000 niggers, wuz killed at Petersburgh—

At this pint I interrupted bro. Hopp. The killin uv niggers is no coz uv rejoision. Wat a destruction uv property! 4000 niggers at \$1,500 per nigger is \$6,000,000! This sum uv munny, even at the present establish prices, wood produce 60,000,000 nips! Wood, to wood, that wuz condemn to consoom em all! Ef them niggers hed been white men I woudent he keered. Wy? Bekoz, white sojers is all abishists. Don't shake yer head, bro. Gramp, it's so. Your own son, even, backslid. He it wuz who rit him a sayin that if he had kum back and found that old hypocrit Nasby a eeting chickens about your howse, he'd plump a ounce ball into him. Hypocrit! Chickens! Sich basiness confirms me in my belief in the doctrin uv tole depravity. I am an onprobrogue gest at the table uv my flock. Troo, I et, but wood evy em say that chicking was an equivalent for my improvin conversashen? Ez fer the paltry munny I boror, I allez git my noot, which settles them transac-

tion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## The President on our Victories.

President LINCOLN has issued the annexed recommendation and orders, in relation to recent successes of the United States forces at Atlanta and Mobile:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army, in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgements to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of the people. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all the places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels, who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for the blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Maj. Gen. Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor, and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, were planned and carried into execution. Also to Admiral Farragut and Maj. Gen. Granger, under whose immediate hand they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operation for the bravery and courage which, under the blessing of Providence, has been crowned with brilliant success, and has won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguishing ability courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which under Divine Power resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of the war, and have entitled those having participated therein, to the applause and gratitude of the nation.

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EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

Ordered, 1st, that on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, there shall be given a salute of one hundred guns at the arsenal and navy yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, on the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal or navy yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievement of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

2d. That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, there shall be fired a salute of one hundred guns at the arsenal at Washington and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal or navy yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievement of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

General Millroy and command arrived at Columbia at 3 o'clock yesterday, and moved immediately out to the scene of action. We still expect to hear important news to-day.

LATER.—We have reliable intelligence that Rousseau attacked Wheeler near Campbell Station on Monday, and defeated him. It is said that Wheeler destroyed his train, but of this we are not certain.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve month men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY,  
Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

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and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

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D. W. LINDSEY,  
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00

For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00

For recruits for three years service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33

To two years' recruits..... 66 66

To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00

The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00

No premium whatever, for the protraction of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

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The pay of 2d sergeant, infantry per month..... 20 00

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON.**

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.

CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.

Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.

Third District—J. H. LOWRY.

Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

The papers of Indiana, Ohio, etc. contain details of the terrible rain storms of Saturday and Sunday nights. The sections of Vincennes, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio, at the same time were visited with destructive hurricanes and hail.

On Sunday a very severe storm of wind and rain passed over a portion of this State, Indiana, and Ohio. It missed this immediate section of country; but appears to have been very general on both sides of the Ohio river, which it seems to have followed as far up as Wheeling, Virginia.

Upwards of four hundred Union prisoneers lately arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They were in the usual sick and emaciated condition, and ten died within thirty-six hours after their arrival in that city. Whilst in prison at Richmond, Dr. McCabe, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., preached a "peace" sermon to them, advising them to vote for a "peace" candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, also gave them the same advice.

A Singular Fact.

Let the people note it: that in the Chicago Platform and in all the speeches made in that Convention, there was not one word of disapproval of the treason which involved the country in civil war; not one word of condemnation of the traitors who are striving to destroy the Union of our fathers, and subvert the Constitution upon which that Union is based. But instead of that, the entire animus of the platform and the speeches was abuse of the Federal authorities for striving to put down the rebellion, and a virulent condemnation of every measure adopted to uphold and maintain the Union.

Chas. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, is a worthy representative of his father, Chas. Jared Ingersoll, who often boasted that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he "would have been a tory," and who purloined important papers from the State Department at Washington, whilst Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. The son of this would have been tory made a speech to the Peace Democracy of Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d September. He was rather dispondent of carrying Pennsylvania, and admitted that, unless they carried the State election in October, there would be no hope for them in November. And, in case of defeat, he said there was but one course left for the "Peace Democracy,"—and that was revolution. If defeated at the polls, he was for a general rising of the Democrats, to strike for their rights which had been wrested from them by Republicans!

The rights he speaks of, we presume, are the offices of the Government, and especially their emoluments.

On the evening of the 3d September, the Union men of Fort Wayne, Indiana, met to rejoice over Sherman's, and Farragut and Canby's victories. The McClellan and Pendleton Democrats broke up and dispersed the meeting! No one can be at loss to know where the sympathies of those Fort Wayne Democrats are. Mr. Douglas well said, "there are but two parties in this contest;—those who give aid and comfort to the traitors in arms, and aid them in destroying the Government."

Laying aside all personal preferences and partisan prejudices, is it not true that the rebels and rebel sympathizers everywhere are for McClellan and Pendleton, and against Lincoln and Johnson? The fact demonstrated at Fort Wayne, governs everywhere.—Patriots rejoice at the success of the Union armies: Traitors do not; and where they can will prevent patriots from evincing their joy. Can any patriot act with those who sympathize with the traitors?

H. H. Doss, Grand Commander in Indiana of the treasonable secret society known as Sons of Liberty, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and placed in prison.

The Democratic platform declares that the war has continued four years. This dates it from the Democratic split Conventions of 1860, more than six months before the Inauguration of the Republican Administration.

Hereafter, we presume the anniversary of the birthday of Benedict Arnold will be kept by the Democracy as their Saint's day. They adjourned the call of their late National Convention from the 4th of July, to the National Anniversary to the 29th August.—Benedict Arnold!

The DRAFT.—It appears that the draft has been suspended a few days, to fix up the credits by enlistments. Enlisting, in the meantime, will go on, and be credited on the quotas of the several counties.

A report was stated a few days ago, by a New York Copperhead paper, that Mr. Lincoln had quoted the law wrong; that he gave but fifty days notice for filling up the call for five hundred thousand men; where as the law required sixty days notice. The engrossed copy of the law in the State Department shows that Mr. Lincoln was right.

We learn from Covington, that Capt. Jacob Johnson's Company of Mounted Infantry, 84 strong, was mustered into the service on the 5th September. Each man received a bounty of \$400 from Kenton county. This company will be attached to the 53d Kentucky, Col. Johnson. There are two more companies (Capt. Reed's and Capt. Crout's) full and waiting to be mustered in. It is confidently believed that these three companies, together with other recruits that have been obtained since the last draft, will fill the quota of Kenton county.

LITTLE MAC "SWITCHED OFF!"—There is a street car in Cincinnati called "Little Mac." Its structure and name correspond. The passengers set back to back, and look in opposite directions as readily as those on the car of the Chicago platform. The Southern is probably the "peace side" of the car. The friends of Mr. Pendleton will please take notice. On the 3d September, the track was defective, and the car had to be hauled back and forth, and was finally "switched off"—true, throughout, to the character of its namesake. The news from Atlanta has damaged the track of the Chicago car, and it may as well switch off too.

PIRATE GEORGIA CAPTURED.—The following is by the City of Washington, by telegraph, via Queenstown, dated London, 25th ult.: The United States frigate Niagara seized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia 20 miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Niagars landed the Captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia when seized was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excited much controversy, and it is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Gen. McClellan, had, when he first marched against Richmond, an army and resources greater than any other confided to the charge of any Union General in the history of this war. But his sympathy with the Democratic leaders of the North, whose hearts were with Jeff. Davis, Rhett, and their brother Democratic traitors of the South, aided by McClellan's own reverence for the property of those Democratic traitors, led him to waste his opportunities in an inglorious siege, until his magnificent army faded away before the pestilential breath of the Virginia marshes. He could have overthrown the armed power of the South. His army, from their threatening encampments, saw the distant spires of Richmond, and the Nation waited with impatient earnestness to see the Capital of the traitors wrested from rebellion's grasp, and the power of the Union reinstated over every Southern State. But, as the Philadelphia News says, "the expected victory never was experienced. Without the commission of open treason, General McClellan slowly but surely destroyed the splendid army that, under any other leader, would have entered the streets of Richmond in victorious defiance. He kept them in the marshy shallows of the Chickahominy, where sever with white robes and poisonous breath, passed through his camps, and the pride of the armies of the Union wasted away as the mist of the mountains fades before the rising sun."

Tried and found wanting, the soldier was called from the responsibilities of the field to enact in civil life the role of a New York peace politician. He dined with August Belmont; fed the Woods, and was feted in return. Around him he gathered the Walls of New Jersey, and the political gemini of the Seymours of New York and Connecticut. In towns through the country he passed his time, until the Gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania, last autumn, when he issued the celebrated Woodward letter, recommending the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots for a jurist whose record was stained with the treasonable heresies that consigned Judge Woodward to final oblivion. Such is General McClellan, the man upon whom the threadbare mantle of Democrat preferment has fallen; such is the man whom the peace men of the North have arrayed against the honest leader of the Union under its present able administration.

Laying aside all personal preferences and partisan prejudices, is it not true that the rebels and rebel sympathizers everywhere are for McClellan and Pendleton, and against Lincoln and Johnson? The fact demonstrated at Fort Wayne, governs everywhere.—Patriots rejoice at the success of the Union armies: Traitors do not; and where they can will prevent patriots from evincing their joy. Can any patriot act with those who sympathize with the traitors?

Do not forget the Grand Hop at the Capital Hotel to-night.

ANOTHER RESPONSE.—At the municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 6th September the Union men carried the city by 450 majority, electing every candidate in every ward.

Early on yesterday morning, September 8, Mr. Thomas B. Bennett, belonging to Company B, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, was discovered lying senseless on the side of the pavement in front of the Mansion House. He had fallen, or jumped, from a window in the third story, during the night,—it is supposed about 3 or 4 o'clock. In falling his head struck an iron railing before a door on the lower floor. At 2 o'clock he was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his surviving.

That the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, whether North or South, by this time knows and feels. The Chattanooga Rebel, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise: "We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also; we admire Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any northern Copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also; and we admire also; and we admire Jeff. Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

On the evening of September, 1st, there was a grand Union demonstration in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio in C. A. White, who always voted with Pendleton. White's views may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made by him in 1863:

If this Administration is permitted to go on, when the soldiers come home they will steal, murder, rob and rape your mothers, wives and daughters, and you will be powerless. There will be no law to protect you.

This Administration must be put down and whipped out. Our Southern brethren cannot be whipped. You must withdraw your army from their soil, raise the blockade, restore to them all the territory you have taken from them, pay them all the damage you have done to them, and then and not till then, will you have peace."

In the last extract he almost literally quotes from Jeff. Davis' Richmond organ's statement of the only terms upon which the rebels would consent to peace.

That Lazarus W. Powell is a traitor—that he has given aid and comfort, and rendered all the assistance to the traitors in arms that he could secretly do, no man—loyal or disloyal—ever doubted. In the Chicago Convention he thus boasted of his position:

"As a peace man who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a MAN OR A DOLLAR TO CARRY IT ON, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or of the injurious acts connected with it."

But he has voted and acted in every manner possible to hinder and obstruct the Government in efforts to suppress the war; and to help the traitors in their attempt to destroy the Government he was sworn to support and maintain. With this self-conferred perjured traitor the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservatives" struck hands, and amalgamated.

"Like master like man," is an old proverb. Mr. J. C. A. Wickliffe nominated Ex-President Pierce as his candidate for the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wickliffe every body knows is at heart a rebel. That Mr. Pierce is, has always been believed; and the following note from Rev. Fritchard, of North Carolina to the Biblical Recorder, unmistakably proves it:

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor, in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce. Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence; declared that the only hope for freedom in this continent was in the success of the South; that, old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army."

The Democracy are very much troubled about drafting men. They think that to draft men for the army is horrible! Surely they have not forgotten that Gen. McClellan was the first officer or man to advise drafting; and, when before Richmond, with over one hundred and eighty thousand effective men, he thus reiterated upon the President his desire that men should be drafted, so as to give him more:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, October 27, 1862.

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. I have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men at once be issued.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN  
Major General Commanding.  
His Excellency, the President.

The two candidates were taken exclusively from the free States, so that, the moment our armies are withdrawn from the South, all the Slave States can secede at pleasure; and the sectional character of the ticket, will, according to the democracy itself, be sufficient to justify such act of secession. On the whole, then, this is nicely arranged in the interest of the rebels. Pendleton is with them, heart and soul; and McClellan is a mere nose of wax, to be shaped as Vallandigham and his co-adjustors may wish.

## PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, has authorized the enlisting of five hundred thousand more men, for the suppression of this rebellion; and whereas, the Governor of Kentucky is determined to enforce the draft on and after the 5th day of September;

I issue this my Proclamation, that, if the fair daughters of Kentucky do not open a correspondence with me, before the 1st day of October, they will be subject to be drafted into the matrimonial State service for life. Now, ladies, send on your letters, and get early replies, and avoid the draft.

All letters confidential. "Photo's" desired. The ladies of Frankfort and Lexington desired. Object: mutual improvement.

Address, Lieut. A. B. C.

Head-Quarters 1st Brigade 2d Division, 23d A. C., via Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sept. 9, 1864—tw1w.

The estate of the late President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, is now in court for subdivision. There are in all about six hundred acres, to be distributed among a large number of heirs, some of whose interests are represented by a sixty-fourth part.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Eifort, of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, is reported as killed in the fight between Gen. Milroy's forces and Cerro Gordo Williams, on Sunday, September 4, near Murfreesboro', Tenn. He was the son of Sebastian Eifort, Esq., Representative in the Legislature from Carter county. Col. Eifort entered the Second Cavalry as a private; was elected First Lieutenant of Company H; and had, by his gallantry won his way to the second position of his regiment. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and an excellent officer.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio is C. A. White, who always voted with Pendleton. White's views may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made by him in 1863:

If this Administration is permitted to go on, when the soldiers come home they will steal, murder, rob and rape your mothers, wives and daughters, and you will be powerless. There will be no law to protect you.

This Administration must be put down and whipped out. Our Southern brethren cannot be whipped. You must withdraw your army from their soil, raise the blockade, restore to them all the territory you have taken from them, pay them all the damage you have done to them, and then and not till then, will you have peace."

In the last extract he almost literally quotes from Jeff. Davis' Richmond organ's statement of the only terms upon which the rebels would consent to peace.

That Lazarus W. Powell is a traitor—that he has given aid and comfort, and rendered all the assistance to the traitors in arms that he could secretly do, no man—loyal or disloyal—ever doubted. In the Chicago Convention he thus boasted of his position:

"As a peace man who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a MAN OR A DOLLAR TO CARRY IT ON, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or of the injurious acts connected with it."

But he has voted and acted in every manner possible to hinder and obstruct the Government in efforts to suppress the war; and to help the traitors in their attempt to destroy the Government he was sworn to support and maintain. With this self-conferred perjured traitor the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservatives" struck hands, and amalgamated.

"Like master like man," is an old proverb. Mr. J. C. A. Wickliffe nominated Ex-President Pierce as his candidate for the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wickliffe every body knows is at heart a rebel. That Mr. Pierce is, has always been believed; and the following note from Rev. Fritchard, of North Carolina to the Biblical Recorder, unmistakably proves it:

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor, in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce. Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence; declared that the only hope for freedom in this continent was in the success of the South; that, old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army."

The Democracy are very much troubled about drafting men. They think that to draft men for the army is horrible! Surely they have not forgotten that Gen. McClellan was the first officer or man to advise drafting; and, when before Richmond, with over one hundred and eighty thousand effective men, he thus reiterated upon the President his desire that men should be drafted, so as to give him more:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, October 27, 1862.

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and how necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. I have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men at once be issued.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN  
Major General Commanding.  
His Excellency, the President.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis W. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. PINNELL.  
V. T. CHAMBERS.  
FINELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—Wed Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the  
adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRETT,  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SWIFT,  
of the late firm of Bellamy & Swift, in the  
practice of the law under the firm of SPEED,  
BARRET & SWIFT, and will attend the Court  
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the  
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1\*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.  
HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly oppo-  
site Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Levi Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness,  
durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office. [Jan. 22, 1863-ty.]

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a  
large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH,  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the  
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do  
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the  
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of  
Garrard county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or  
8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,  
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or  
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,  
and in the course of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-3m-348.

### NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard  
county, a runaway slave calling himself  
HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter,  
of Lincoln County. Said boy is of copper  
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35  
years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
June 27, 1864-3m-34m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,  
against

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Equity.

John W. Pinell, Commissioner.

Office—Wed Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

C. A. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton  
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I

will, Commissioners appointed in this cause, offer

for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in

August, at 10 o'clock A.M., in the County Court

House, at Frankfort, the property belonging to

the Plaintiff, in the sum of \$1,000.

At 12 o'clock noon, the Plaintiff will be present

at the Court House, to receive the bids.

W. M. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the

Attala of the State of Kentucky, in compliance

with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agenc-

ies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved

3d March, 1856.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD

BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best

quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,

manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-

sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-

rial, &c., of the office known as the States-

men's office, propose to publish in the city of

Lexington, Kentucky, a

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in

Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-

spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be

an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent

advocate of the best interests of the Government

of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we

will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-

fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil

Government, Agriculture, and a General Review

of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-

ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each

issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short

a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending

us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00

Weekly, per year, in advance....\$2 00

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid:

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-tf.

NEW ENGLAND

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMP'

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance

Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid:

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-

ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-

tine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-

tucky has found but little expression, either in

the addresses of the prominent politicians or in

the press. This state of things, at all times a

source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated

by the partial supply of loyal journals from

other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction

and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,

we would have all the means necessary to

suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity

as essential to speedy success, we would enforce

it by the duty of every citizen to give to those

who administer the Government—full sympathy

and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation

or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught

that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted

it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic

in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of

grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-

ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are un-

avoidable. We would not therefore, judge

harshly of the means employed, whilst we see

they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-

tablish the authority of the Government. In a

word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount

duty of the Government to preserve the Union

Rejoicing at every triumph of our cause, we de-

side to affiliate with those true Union men every-

where, who hope for, and look to the nation's